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## IGNORE GREAT WORK

Scientists Withhold Accounts of Experiment.

WAS NOTED BACTERIOLOGIST

Dr. W. B. Clarke Says Bechamp, and Not Pasteur, Discovered the Spread All Over France.

News says:

"It is a remarkable fact, discreditable to men of science, that information concerning Prof. Bechamp's wonderful experiments and discoveries in biology, the doctrine or science of life, is not obtainable in text-books of reference. They deal with the greatest of all problemsthe mystery of life, of disease, and of death-and vitally concern the legitimacy of a most interesting and important issue, involving the physical welfare of the whole human race-the germ theory of disease-upon which so much of the medrest so securely.

"As illustrating the hold which the so called germ theory has upon the medical mind, the following may be quoted from an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the leading medical journal of the United States, of February 5, 1910, in speaking of Pasteur, the so-called founder of the germ theory 'Pasteur's genius was of fundamental basic quality. On it rests the entire superstructure of modern bacteriology in its padest biologic sense.' Also, speaking of Pasteur, Koch, Metchnikoff, and Ehr-lich, it said: 'It is eminently true of all these men that they were no man's fol-lowers or pupils.' If it can be shown that both of those statements are mistakes, as far as they relate to Pasteur, who was come! through a proper understanding of

Prof. Bechamp's Discoveries.

'It was Bechamp, and not Pasteur, who cause of the disease of the silkworm and of phyloxera, the disease of the grapevines of France, and also the cause of evolve into bacteria. The ordinary definition of microzyma is 'a microbe or bacteria supposed to act like a ferment the imperishable anatomical unit of life, in producing disease. By an etymologi- of which the body is built up. The myscal solecism the name microbe has been tery of fermentation is but the process of given to this microzyma by those who hutrition, and our diseases are simply sought to appropriate to themselves the irregular fermentations. Our life prodiscoveries made by this true master, Bechamp thus laid a sure foundation for the sciences of physiology, pathology, and biology, and pointed out the need of asepsis in surgery. He it was who plainly Pasteur claims to have thought came showed that germs are the result, not the from without. Bechamp scouts the idea cause, of disease-that the germ theorists that the air in its normal condition is inare really putting the cart before the fested with microbes, for when the mi-

Says Pasteur Plagiarized. "Bechamp's books are all written in

French, and have not been published in English. The charge was made by him. and reiterated by his reviewers, that Pasteur became famous by plaglarizing these works, altering, falsifying, and misrepresenting their principal teachings to suit gifted author's writings. power and associations developed the con- champ was one of the foremost biolo-

ery distorted, misrepresented, and misun-Writing in the Indianapolis News, Pasteur and his followers.

Attacks Germ Theory.

"Since the death of Prof. Bechamp, in Causes of Many Diseases that 1908, at Paris, at the advanced age of ninety-two, his works have been assiduously studied by competent men and translated into English from the French, with a view to early publication. And the greatest silliness of the age,' demolthes its claims, and consequently those of serum therapy, leaving them not the vestige of a leg to stand on.

"Bechamp does all this in a purely sci-entific and philosophic manner, his works on the miracle of life being based entirely on biological investigation and experinents extending over a period of about sixty years. Bechamp was probably the world's greatest biologist-student of the doctrine or science of life-and as such ical practice of the day is supposed to held professional chairs at Montpellier and Lille (among the wine makers, breweries, and distilleries), contributing many valuable papers to the French academies of medicine and of science. The remarkable thing about his life was the fact that he was not able, while he lived, to command proper and adequate public at-tention to the great work which he perormed, and to which belated attention is low being given.

The vital point of difference between the doctrines of Bechamp and Pasteur is that of the difference between the germs of life and the germs of death. Bechamp howed that diseases are born of us and in us, and Pasteur held that diseases are produced by parasites, of which the germs, created morbid by destiny, penetrate into us from the common atmos-The discussion of this point is, perhaps, best carried on in Bechamp's Grands Problems Medicaux" (the grand problems of medicine), a work pubished while Pasteur was still a believer in an inexplainable transformation of discovered the cause of fermentation, the protoplasm. Bechamp discovered and anmicrobes. He quotes freely from Pasteur's the coagulation of the blood. He revealed the true functions of the glittering corpositions that he had taken, showing his puscles, to which he gave the appropriate inconsistency, and mercilessly exposes his name 'microzymas,' which in sickness plagiarism and perversion of Bechamp's consistency, and mercilessly exposes his

"Bechamp shows that the microzyma is the imperishable anatomical unit of life, cesses, in short, are all the work of the microzymas. Under adverse circumstances graded, becoming those very bacteria that it. It is under their own regulations that rozymas, after the death of the body, regain the free air, they also regain their normal health, shape, and vigor.

us, we should pay attention to the subject and the controversy for its historical agreements, printed in English only and interest alone, and not aid its further concealment and the suppression of the bind themselves to work for a year for his own ends, and through his political champ has told us is true-and Be- The highest wages is 15 cents a day-

and his work which enabled Pasteur to obtain the position of leader which he plainly upon this point, saying: 'All is 'Le Sang' (the bloed) is declared to be danger in these experimentations, the only work of Bechamp which Pasteur cause you are not operating on something did not plagarize, because he died before that is inert, but you are modifying in a it was published. It is described as, in certain manner, more or less injurious, some respects, the greatest work ever written on biology. It is the author's "Of course, only a faint idea of Bewritten on biology. It is the author's "Of course, only a faint idea of Be-crowning work, embodying to a great exchamp's power and convictions can be

tent the result of over sixty years of con-scientious and painstaking labor. In it is clearly unmasked the manner in which telligent criticism of the works can be his own work was by fraud and chican- made until they are read by the critic, an opportunity to do which in English, I understand, is soon to be offered regarding the latest work, 'Le Sang.'

## COOLIES ARE ENSLAVED.

Unlucky Chinese Sold Under British

Rule in Straits Settlements. The proud boast of Great Britain that the Union Jack waves only over the free Dr. W. B. Clarke, in the Indianepolis these men affirm that Bechamp declares and that slavery cannot exist under Britthat the foundations of the germ theory ish rule may apply to Englishmen, but are insecure, set on shifting sands, and it does not run in Hongkong and the that the noted author, in a terriffic ar-raignment, in which he calls the theory slavery, of dealing in human beings, is the United States. Only two imprints, slavery, of dealing in human beings, is the United States. Only two imprints, in operation there, it is charged, being issued in that year, from this early worked under the protection of the Eng- press are now extant, so far as is known, lish flag.

It is now so flagrant, the business has come to be known as the "Chu Chai" trade. Chu chai is Chinese for pig, and the term is applied to this infamous trade with cynical and yet apt descriptiveness for the human beings are bought and sold ike so many animals.

The trade is among the Chinese coolles who are wanted on the rubber plantations of Malasia, Malays, Japanese, and In-dians are unable to bear the labor. The of Malasia, Malays, Japanese, and Indians are unable to bear the labor. The demand for laborers on the rubber estates in the Settlements is greater than can be met. Good Chinese coolies fetch a be met. Good Chinese coolies fetch a ing done in the town of Boston, and that high price to the creatures who deal in it antedated by about two months the

During the past six months alone more than 30,000 male adult Chinese have been God" obtained in Hongkong and the neigh- Mather). poring provinces and lured away and sold nto bondage under British institutions dem in suicide.

At work at night the Chinese coolies, Printer penned in as helpless slaves on these rubber estates in the Straits Settlements have to be watched by armed guards lest they should set fire to the buildings or destroy the rubber trees. Their pay is cents a day-less than 21/2 cents in American money. They are fed and Dr. Green in an earlier paper on the clothed by their owners-and the feeding same subject presented to the Massaand the clothing are upon even a worse theory and afterward called the bodies kept down only by brutality and force.

guards take care of that. Appeal to the British authorities is equally futile, for the law only hands them back to their ondage and fixes it more firmly on their They are in debt to their employers, and must stay to work off the intakes very good care that they remain child of Hopestill and Mary (Bates) Bos

ent of the government, and, it is claimed, the British authorities know all about first Boston printed, baptized the child. possible and conducted.

they have lured into slavery. The plant-"Whether in our haste we subscribe to ers look them over and bid for them as all that Bechamp in his erudite way tells for cattle in a market. These unfortunever explained in Chinese, in which they 5 cents a day for a day of nine hours. 7½ cents in American money.

Two Pamphlets Bear Record of Foster's Work.

Graduate of Harvard in 1667 Began by Wood Engraving and Evidence of Later Operations Is Contained seal credited to Foster. In "The General on Fly Sheets of Official Docu- Laws and Libertles of the Massachusetts ments of Cambridge.

Printing the "art preservative of arts," obtained its first foothold in Boston in 1675, and its first exponent was John Fosand as neither bears the date of its issue, there has been some uncertainty and to which is entitled to the distinction of being regarded as the earlier

According to Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, former mayor of Boston, bibliographer and student of colonial history, a study of events contemporary with these early printing of the other existing imprint, "The Times of Men Are in the Hands of (another sermon by Increase

Much interesting light is thrown upon the rather obscure history of the in Many, discovering too soon the fate that tion and development of printing and enhas befallen them, throw themselves from the ships into the sea, finding free-book, "John Foster, the Earliest American Engraver and the First Boston

Regarded as Curiosity.

"It may not be a matter of much monent to the great world of busy men which of these two pamphlets is the first born of Foster's press now extant," said chusetts Historical Society, "but the de nounced the existence and function of the microzyma, while Pasteur perverted the at the point of revolt all the time and are theory and afterward called the bodies microbes. He quotes freely from Pasteur's Escape is impossible to them; the osity as that felt by two continents \* \* \* in the result of the great international yacht race off Sandy Hook.

Foster was a native of Dorchester, born in 1648 in that part of the town which be-came South Boston more than a century ago. He was the second son and fourth in debt" to him, though, with ray at ter. His father was a man of substance, cents a day, that does not put him to a brewer by trade, member of the Gen eral Court, and captain in the militia. The system is worked with the indorse-ment of the government, and, it is claim-were destined to live in the types of the their infamous chu chai system is made Harvard College and two years later he began to teach school in his native town for a remuneration of £25 per year. Dili-So far in excess of the supply is the demand for laborers in Malaya that the importers are paid as much as \$25 to \$30 le70 his compensation as a pedagogue was le70 his compensation as a pedagogue was (American) per head for the coolies they increased to £30. With the adding of Latin to his curriculum came the addi-

Engraved in Spare Time. Without doubt, says Dr. Green, the young man was a self-taught artist. As early as 1671, while still teaching school at

James Blake, in his "Annals of the Comet Seen This Last Winter, 1680. Town of Dorchester" (Boston, 1846), under the 1681 records:

of Dorchester, and he that made the then seal or arms of ye Colony, namely, "And thus is this prodigio

of Capt. Hopestill Foster, schoolmaster

Brookline, October 14, 1845." Early official documents of the colony, printed in Cambridge, carried on their fly-leaves wood-cut engravings of the Colony" (Cambridge, 1672), as in various supplements thereto, this evidence of Foster's growing skill in "limning" is found.

Wis combined craftsmanship in printing and engraving is shown in Increase Mather's "Brief History of the Warr with the Indians in New England," a book printed by Foster and bearing his engraving of the seal. His quaint map of New England, with the west at the top and the north at the right, appeared in the Rev. William Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians" (Boston, 1677), and is supposed to have been much interest among bibliographers as prepared from a draft by the author of to which is entitled to the distinction of the narrative. The map passed through two editions

First Press in 1638.

Of the early printing in the colony and Foster's inauguration of the first press in Boston, Dr. Green writes entertainingly. 1638, by Stephen Day, though no specimens of his early work have come down to the present time. He or his son Mathew continued to print until 1649, but not more than six or eight different issues from their press are known to be extant. Following Day and his son came Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson etimes associated in their work and at other times printing independently of other. Johnson removed to Boston in 1674, but died before he could resume

In May, 1674, the General Court of the that there might be a printing press elsewhere than at Cambridge, and for its better regulation ordered that Increase the sun is about 92,000,000 miles, and light Mather be one of two additional licensers traveling from the solar huminary comes of the press.

more than 100 years ago by Dr. Jeremy Belknap, and printed in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society to cover the distance to the sun. for January, 1909, shows that Johnson died December 25, 1674, after he had just ing the orbit of the earth round the sun inted his press to go to work. He was to is about 577,760,600 miles in length, and the have printed the Indian Bible

John Foster bought the press and began his career as a printer in Boston. "There was little time in colonial days to cultivate the fine arts, and but slender means in the community to anadyse the community to encourage the taste," says Dr. Green. Much of the earlier work of the press, like most of the publications of the period, consisted of pamphlet copies of sermons. Early Work Stands Test.

Notwithstanding he fact that Foster was not bred to the calling and knew lit-

tle of the art except what he had gathered from observation of the Cambridge printers, his early work was the equal in taste and workmanship to the imprints from the Cambridge office. "The ink and paper have stood the test of time much better than those of a century later," says Mr. Sibley, in his "Harvard Gradu-In certain lines of learning John Foster

was a man of some special attainments. Dr. Green tells of the annual almanac issued for half a dozen years by Foster and for which he made his own astro

nomical calculations Dorchester, he was improving his leisure by wood engraving for the Apostle Eliot. Magnitude" was one of his learned protections appearing in the almanac in 1681. Their Motion, Distance, and teething ductions appearing in the almanac in 1681.

Comet Seen This Last Winter, 1680."
Some idea of the sinister portents associated with celestial disturbances in the This year died Mr. John Foster, son public mind of the time is reflected in these words of the printer-astronomer

"And thus is this prodigious spectacle an Indian with a Bow & Arrow, &c." removed, leaving the world in a fearful "The allusion to the colonial seal," says Dr. Green, "is to the engraver and not is that these things are not sent for the designer, as the seal dates back to the earliest colonial daps. The device larly for what. They are by most thought itself is ascribed to John Hull, the mint to be forerunners of evil coming upon master, by the Rev. John Pierce, in his address at the opening of the town hall as was long since observed by Cicero." The last known pamphlet from this ple neer printer's press, like his first work, was a sermon preached by Increase Mather, "Heaven's Alarm to the World," of which the preface is dated February

16, 1680-81, seven months before the death of the printer. Foster died of "consumtion" September 1681, at the age of thirty-two years.

### mark the head and foot of the grave. WHAT A MILLION MEANS.

Figures that May Give Significance to Greatly-used Term.

hese days, yet, though we are accustomed to employ the term lightly, the significance of the world "million" is really hard to grasp, says a writer in service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railhe Boston Transcript.

son, would cover an area of 68.8 acres, allowance for variation of watches. or, to put it more conveniently, let us To Mr. Higgins also belongs the u The first printing press in the country, he say 70 acres; or it could be contained in distinction of shedding the first drop of says, was set up in Cambridge, late in a square having sides 577.6 yards long. blood of the civil war, drawn by John Or, again, allowing 8 inches to each per- Brown himself. At the time of the John son, standing shoulder to shoulder, 1,000,- Brown raid, and for several years preindividuals would extend a distance of 284.1 miles. The population of Lon-don amounts, roughly speaking, to 6,549.gation would constitute a wall 1,860 miles

In astronomical calculation it is most bridge from the Maryland side and made difficult to grasp the meaning of millions their eventful raid on Harpers Ferry, Mr. of miles, but some idea in this connection may be gathered from the statement of the time that would be consumed by of Massachusetts Bay granted an express train or the shot from a cannon to cover celestial space.

of the press.

A copy of the diary of the latter, made ond. It traverses this distance in 84 being the first wound inflicted during the minutes, but a railway train, proceeding at 60 miles an hour, would take 175 years

earth covers this distance in 36514 days, traveling at the rate of 65,910 miles an our, or 1,098 miles a minute, or nearly 1,100 times as fast as a train going at one purchase a beef roast. Now, it seems that a train proceeding at this speed would require nearly 1,100 years to accomplish heavy hand upon the scales. This high the journey around the earth's orbit. the journey around the earth's orbit.

According to high authority, the veocity of a rifle bullet is something like 2,130 feet a second, or 24.2 miles a min-

ute, and that of the projectiles weighing he gives full weight every time. 330 pounds from a quick firing gun is about 3,000 feet a second, or 34 miles a minute; so that the velocity of the earth is 32.3 times as great as the latter.

Sound Reasoning.

From the Princeton Tiger.
"Came in last night and fell against he plano. "Hurt yourself?"

"No. I struck the soft pedal."

his aristocratic origin?"

Inherited. From the Cleveland Leader.

"Does the De Paysters' new baby show "He sure does. He tries to put his

# OF THE CIVIL WAR

Veteran of the John Brown Raid Is Still Living.

There lives at Harpers Ferry the man

who shed the first blood in the war between the States. Patrick Higgins, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va., the veteran Baltimore and Ohio employe, was on duty watching the railroad

bridge the night of October 16, 1859, when John Brown and his band of abolitionist ground at Dorchester, where slate slabs followers made their historic raid on the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Now on the retired list of the company Mr. Higgins is a pictuesque representative of the railroad man of a generation ago, whose hardships during the infancy of the American railroad contributed We think and do things in millions largely to the perfection of the transportation facilities enjoyed in this counis try at the present time. He entered the road in 1853, shortly after the completion It has been estimated that 1.000,000 per- of the line to Harpers Ferry, and before sons assembled in a crowd, with due allowance of, say, three square feet a per-were run entirely by schedule, with an were run entirely by schedule, with an

To Mr. Higgins also belongs the unique ceding this event, Patrick Higgins was a watchman on the Baltimore and Ohio bridge leading into Harpers Ferry, pro-000. Allowing 18 inches to each person, tecting the lives of its passengers by shoulder to shoulder, this human aggrecaring for the safety of the trains and tending the switches. The night that John Brown and his followers crossed the Higgins, who was on duty at the time,

was made a prisoner by the mob.

In an effort to escape he struck Brown's eldest son, Oliver Brown, a blow on the jaw with his fist and started running toward the Ferry to notify the inhabitants of the raid, when John Brown took up a rifle and shot the fleeturbulent times preceding the civil war.

Breaking a Bad Habit. From the Louisville Times.

This one is told on a Louisville butcher. We shall call him Bill, because that is not his name.

A customer had gone into his shop to nile a minute. It is therefore clear that Bill used to have a most annoying habit (to the pairons) of bearing down bad enough in all conscience, thought some of his patrons, but one of them finally broke Bill of the trick, and now As was stated, the customer was buying

a beef roast, and Bill was slyly helping out the work of the scales with one pudgy fist, when before a shopful of people the buyer said: "Take your hand off that scale, Bill. I'm buying beef, not pork.

Since then no one has had to chide Bill for a similar act.

Amusing Him.

From the London Globe, "What!" The customer at the barber's seemed perturbed. "What, are you going this small boy shave me?

The barber beamed.
"Oh, let the boy have his fun for once, "He sure does. He tree thinks it's a "Oh, let the boy have his teething ring in his eye-thinks it's a "Oh, let the boy have his birthday!"